NSC BRIEFING

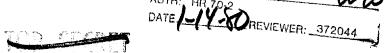
September 1956

#### SOVIET POLICY SPLIT OVER TITO

- Last week, we had the news of Khrushchev's "vacation" trip to I. Since then, there has been a snowstorm of reports and rumors tied to this received journey. Most of this material claims that Tito--and particularly his effect on the satellites-has caused a new rift within the Soviet leadership.
  - The American embassy in Belgrade reports a high Yugoslav Α. official as saying recently that Khrushchev is "alone" in the more liberal Soviet approach to Yugoslavia.
    - The Yugoslav official claimed that the other Soviet leaders, including Bulganin and Mikoyan, would turn on Khrushchev "at the first false step."
    - 2. Yugoslav Vice President Vukmanovic-Tempo has also hinted that Khrushchev may be in trouble.
  - THE HYPOTHESIS ADVANCED BY THESE TWO YUGOSLAVS,

    B. This Yugoslav hypothesis argues that Khrushchev, having sponsored the resumption of relations with Tito, now finds that Tito is endangering the Soviet system by making trouble in the Satellites.
    - The purpose of Khrushchev's visit, according/tois to get Tito to "call off the dogs."
- II. Reports from Warsaw give us some further details. These reports claim that Khrushchev and Bulganin lost their usual majority in a recent meeting of the Soviet party's central committee at which the Yugoslav question was debated. NO CHANGE IN CLASS. []

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DECLASSIFIED CLASS, CHANGED TO: 78 8

NEXT REVIEW DATE:

- A. The new majority faction, according to these reports, was headed by Molotov and Mikhail Suslov -- a presidium member believed to be in charge of East European party affairs.
- B. Molotov and Suslov are said to have argued that the Yugoslav Communists represent Social Democratic rather than Leninisty tendencies.
- reports claiming that the Soviet Communist party had sent a series letter to the various Satellite parties early this month.

  This letter reportedly warned the Satellites against Tito's influence, and against imitating him or being too friendly with him.
  - A. Some of these reports suggested that the Soviet letter result

    From a meeting of the central committee: the same meeting at

    which-according to our later Warsaw reports--Khrushchev and

    Bulganin were voted down.
    - 1. If these earlier reports are true, the meeting was

      SUCH THAT IT (WAS)

      (Probably not a full plenary session of the central committee,
      but a rump meeting of important central committee

      representatives in Moscow.
  - B. Other information states that the 25X1C Central Committee also adopted a resolution terming as "premature" a toast by Bulganin at his banquet in honor of Tito (wherein he labeled Tito a "Leninist").
- that the consequences of recent Soviet policy toward the Satellites and Yugoslavia are causing varying degrees of concern to all the Soviet leaders.



- A. Both Tito's continued pressure for "liberalization" of the Satellite regimes and the alarming results of some of the "liberal" policies being enacted in Eastern Europe may have forced the Soviet leaders to decide to toughen up.
- B. However, it is incorrect to presume that Khrushchev stands alone as the champion of a more liberal policy toward Yugoslavia.
  - 1. Two other leaders--Bulganin and particularly Mikoyan--have been at least as prominently associated with the new Soviet policy toward Yugoslavia as has Khrushchev.
  - 2. Also, last year's decision to reestablish a close relationship with Yugoslavia was probably agreed upon by Central Committee as a whole of a majority of the Soviet leaders.
- V. It would be overly-optimistic to accept this present rash of reports as proof that the Soviet leadership is facing a crisis over this issue.
  - A. Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan are probably the most powerful in the hierarchy and seem to agree on the general course of Soviet policy.
- B. Furthermore, the Khrushchev-Bulganin-Mikoyan alliance has shown no sign of disruption.
  - C. Considering the undercutting to which Molotov has been subjected, it seems improbable that he could lead an effective opposition to Khrushchev's leadership.
  - D. Khrushchev's successful "packing" of the central committee, last February, also militates against the chances of a leadership upheaval.



1. FOR EXAMPLE IF A MAJOR LEADERSHIP SPLIT ACTUALLY IS OCCURRING.

IT WOULD BE INCREDIALE FOR THE SENIOR
Finally, it seems unlikely that the Soviet leaders has

Simultaneousev ABSENT gif, in fact, a major split had developed.

(2). Khrushchev, however, was away from Moscow on vacation for more than two weeks before he left for Belgrade.

A INSERT

3. Bulganin has been vacationing in the Caucasus since 1 September.

Mikoyan has been away since 14 September, as the leader of the Soviet delegation to Peiping.

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27 September 1956

SOVIET POLICY SPLIT OVER TITO CONFIDENTIAL

Last week, we had the news of Khrushchev's "vacation" trip to
Yugoslavia. Today, we have the even more surprising news that Tito
and a group of Yugoslav officials have flown back to the USSR with
Khrushchev. In the period between these two events, we have received
a mass of reports and rumors tied to Khrushchev's peculiar visit.

Most of this material claims that Tito--and particularly his effect
on the satellites--has caused a new rift within the Soviet leadership

- A The American embassy in Belgrade reports a high Yugoslav official as saying recently that Khrushchev is "alone" in the more liberal Soviet approach to Yugoslavia.
  - The Yugoslav official claimed that the other Soviet leaders,

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## TOP SECRET

including Bulganin and Mikoyan, would turn on Khrushchev "at the first false step."

- 2. Yugoslav Vice President Vukmanovic-Tempo has also hinted that Khrushchev may be in trouble.
- The hypothesis advanced by these two Yugoslavs argues that

  Khrushchev, having sponsored the resumption of relations with

  Tire, new finds that Tite is endangering the Soviet system by

  making trouble in the Satellites.
  - I The purpose of Khrushchev; s visit, accordingly, is to get Tito to "call off the dogs."

Reports from Warsaw give us some further details. These reports

the Yugoslav question was debated.

- A. The new majority faction, according to these Warsaw reports, was headed by Molotov and Mikhail Suslov -- a presidium member believed to be in charge of East European party affairs.
- B. Molotov and Suslov are said to have argued that the Yugoslav Communists represent Social Democratic, rather than Leninist, tendencies.
- Even before the Khrushchev visit, we had received several reports of Soviet Communist party letters sent to the various Satellite parties analy this month
  - These letters were reportedly the result of a meeting of the Soviet central committee: the same meeting at which-according to our Warsaw reports--Khrushchev and Bulganin were voted down.

- If these earlier reports and true, the date of this meeting was such that it probably was not a full plenary session of the central committee, but instead a rump meeting of important central committee representatives in Moscow.
- Bin The satellites were reportedly warned against Tito's influence and told not to imitate him or be too friendly toward him.

1C Information states that one of the letters concerned the Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Moscow last June.

- The letter reported that Tito had declared in these talks that the Yugoslav Communists were not ready to accept Soviet views completely.
- 2. This letter also contained a Central Committee resolution, terming as "premature" a toast by Bulganin at his banquet in honor of Tito (wherein he labeled Tito a "Leninist")

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- Soviet leaders.
- A. Both Tito's continued pressure for "liberalization" of the Satellite regimes, and the alarming results of some of the "liberal" policies being enacted in Eastern Europe, may have forced the Soviet leaders to decide to toughen up.
- B. However, it is incorrect to presume that Khrushchev stands

  lone as the champion of a more liberal policy toward Yugoslavia.

  Two other leaders--Bulganin and particularly Mikoyan-have been at least as prominently associated with the new

# TOP SECRET

Soviet policy toward Yugoslavia as has Khrushchev.

Also, last year's decision to reestablish close relations with Yugoslavia was formally approved by the Central Committee as a whole.

It would be overly-optimistic to accept this present rash of reports as proof that the Soviet leadership is facing a crisis over this issue.

- A. Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan are probably the most powerful in the hierarchy and seem to agree on the general course of Soviet policy.
- B. Furthermore, the Khrushchev-Bulganin-Mikoyan alliance has shown no sign of disruption.

For stangle, if a major leadership split actually is occurring, it would be incredible for the senior Soviet leaders to be simultaneously absent from Moscow.

- 2. Khrushchev, however, was away from Moscow on vacation for more than two weeks before he left for Belgrade.
- 3. Bulganin has been vacationing in the Caucasus since
  1 September.
- 4. Mikoyan was away from 14 to 24 September, as the leader of the Soviet delegation to Peiping.
- Considering the undercutting to which Molotov has been subjected, it seems improbable that he could lead an effective opposition to Khrushchev's leadership.

D. Khrushchev's successful "packing" of the central committee,
last February, also militates against the chances of a
leadership upheaval.

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